



SCHOOL OF
DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES

UNIVERSITY of KWAZULU-NATAL

Annual Report 2007



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Mission Statement

The School sees its role as:

- Contributing to global and African scholarship through research and graduate teaching programmes in development and population studies
- Producing and delivering academically sound basic and comparative development research for policymakers, actors and the intellectual community involved in reconstruction in South Africa and the KwaZulu-Natal region
- Building capacity, particularly in regard to race and gender, to deal with development problems through its graduate teaching programme and through its research-based PhD programme
- Supporting government departments, civil society organisations and private sector institutions around development policy formulation, design and implementation.

PICTURE CREDITS

Cover picture: Peter McKenzie/Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) taken from the mobile exhibition 'HERE AND THERE' a photographic exhibition documenting migration in Southern Africa exhibited at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Centre for Civil Society. The picture depicts women traders walking past trucks at the border post.

Thanks to contributing photographers:

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Jeevenundhan Rajgopaul



1 About the School of Development Studies

The School of Development Studies is one of the world's leading centres for the study of the political economy of development. Its research and graduate teaching programmes in economic development, social policy and population studies, as well as the projects, public seminars and activism around issues of civil society and social justice, organised through its affiliated Centre for Civil Society, place it among the most well-respected and innovative inter-disciplinary schools of its type in the world. For a comprehensive description of the School, visit its website at <http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za>.

Overview of the School's Activities

Activities of the school fall into two main areas: teaching and research.

Research

- Civil Society
- Demographic Research
- Globalisation, Industry and Urban Development
- Macroeconomics, Trade and Finance
- Poverty and Inequality
- Reproductive Health
- Social and Economic Aspects of HIV/AIDS
- Social Policy
- Work and the Informal Economy

Teaching and training programmes

- Masters in Development Studies
- Masters in Development Planning
- Masters in Population Studies
- PhD in Development Studies/Population Studies
- Short training courses in applied population studies

2 Head of School's Report



Over the past three years there has been an active debate among the staff members of the School of Development Studies concerning the appropriate goals and actions for an institution concerned with research and training in this multi-disciplinary field.

Partly this was provoked by views expressed during the conference held to mark the School's 50th Anniversary and partly it was a response to a paper published by a prominent scholar in which the teaching objectives of development policy schools are discussed. Shaping our introspection were the changes taking place within the School itself. Many of these reflected the passing of an era that was especially important in shaping what we do and believe. This was the period during which a research centre, the Centre for Social and Development Studies, became a leading post-graduate

teaching department equally concerned with student through-put, curriculum development and the pedagogy of post-graduate learning, as with applied social science research, policy debates and community engagement.

Led, and sometimes pushed along by Prof Mike Morris as the first 'Head of School', new courses were developed that covered a wide range of topics believed to be of equal importance in development studies, along with differing approaches to teaching, assessment and supervision. Common to all was a vision that the School should produce students able to critically engage in development studies whether they chose to enter government employment, the private sector or continue as academics. Equally, the academic staff of the School shared the view that engaging in international debates around development studies through publications, conferences and workshops was essential if the reputation and influence of the School was to be built. This vision was also shared by the administrative staff whose commitment to excellence in the support that they gave academics and students did much to build



up the reputation of the School within and beyond the University. At the same time, the institutional memories of the various antecedents of 'SoDS' were kept alive by those staff members who had worked in them. Those who joined the School more recently brought new ideas and ways of working but were quickly assimilated into long-standing traditions of collegiality, commitment and hard work.

The departure of Mike to a fractional post in which the greater part of his time is based at other institutions coincided with a new wave of change. Streamed options have been introduced in the Masters of Development Studies programme, and the School has established a substantial Masters programme in Population Studies with three permanent staff members now teaching courses such as Demographic Methods, Reproductive Health and Population & Development. A cohort of thesis-based PhD students will soon be completing their degrees and the School is planning to introduce a course-work component at the PhD level. Using a combination of externally raised grants and internal funds, the School's permanent academic staff has expanded and a new group of younger academics were recruited in 2006 and 2007, some of whom come with extensive teaching experience. A tightening of procedures through-out the University has introduced new requirements that students and staff must meet, including proposal and ethics approval, adherence to tight deadlines at every stage of the dissertation process, developing learning contracts and more formal ways of ensuring quality control. In terms of research, staff and students from the School are now active in projects through-out Africa and are also collaborating in global projects that include countries in South America and Asia. The Centre for Civil Society within the School has grown into an internationally recognised focal point with vibrant engagement with communities in Africa and elsewhere.

The School will soon see other stalwarts move into new positions. Those who joined the School in 1997 as did I, are no longer the new-comers, but find ourselves to be the custodians of the School's past and responsible for its future. Perhaps reflecting this changing of the guard, the School is now part of a large Faculty of Humanities, its staff members are active on a wide range of university committees and the 'new kid on the block', 'SoDs', has become the rather more respectable 'SDS'.

These changes are in evidence when looking back over 2008. Prof Vishnu Padayachee returned from sabbatical leave, as Dr Pranitha

Maharaj departed on her leave which was spent with our partner institute in Linköping, Sweden. She returned in July to take over as the Academic Coordinator for the Masters of Population Studies. Later in the year, Richard Devey left for his sabbatical which was spent at the University of Manchester and Dr Richard Ballard took over his responsibilities as the Academic Coordinator for the Development Studies programme. We welcomed the return of Ms Ntsiki Manzini onto the permanent staff and were pleased to recruit Dr Daniela Casale who will take over the teaching of our Economics for Development course in 2008. Professor Dori Posel joined the School of Development Studies to take up an NRF Research Chair (SARChI) in Economic Development. Dori's areas of specialisation include migration, labour, household behaviour, and household survey design and analysis and she is a Deputy Director of Economic Research Southern Africa. Finally we said farewell to Prof Akim Mturi and Dr Esther Dungumaro whose efforts helped build our Population Studies programme.

Despite these changes, my understanding from our discussions is that whether as a multi-disciplinary field, or as a topic requiring a trans-disciplinary approach, the study of development studies will continue to require diverse expertise and methodologies. However, I believe that the future of development studies must increasingly be directed by centres such as SDS that are based in developing countries and that are direct stakeholders in the issues and debates over policy in those countries. In order to do so, these centres must attract the highest calibre of staff by offering a stimulating environment for research and scholarship. Recognising and facilitating the growth of excellence may require changes in the way in which universities deal with such centres if they are to succeed in this role. However since it is evident that development studies remains a vibrant option for students engaging with the complex and often disturbing issues of the current age, such centres are a critical part of any university.

I would like to thank the academic, contract and administrative staff of the School for their hard work during 2007 and especially acknowledge the support of the Academic Coordinators. As always, Professors Fikile Mazibuko, Donal McCracken and Johan Jacobs must be thanked, all of whom continue to promote the activities of the School and contribute towards its growth. Finally, I would like to wish Prof Vishnu Padayachee well as he resumes the position of Head of School in 2008.

Julian May



3 Teaching and Training

Teaching

Interest in the three coursework Masters programmes that the School offers continues to grow and there has been an increase in the number of students accepted. 129 students have graduated since the inception of the Masters in Development Studies Programme. Past graduates are now working in a wide variety of sectors including government, research, NGOs and the private sector. With respect to research based degrees, the School has experienced significant growth in the PhD programme as well.

Masters in Development Studies

The School has successfully run a Masters coursework programme with a research component in Development Studies since 1995, the first of its kind in South Africa. The aim of the programme is to produce students who are knowledgeable about different development theories and who are able to analyse, formulate and evaluate alternative development policies. We focus on providing applied skills as well as analytical tools for evaluating comparative development experiences. As well as the general degree, there are also two specialised streams in our Development Studies programme. Students can select modules leading to a specialisation in Social Policy Analysis or Economic Development. Development Studies modules attract students from the Population Studies Programme and other course-work Masters degrees.

Masters in Population Studies

This coursework Masters programme with a research component is designed for students who have an interest in the demographic and socio-economic processes that inform population and development policy. The programme, introduced in 2000, has graduated 15 students since its inception, with 28 registered in 2007. The programme is integrally related to development issues and carries a strong emphasis on the linkages between poverty and population studies. Modules aim to provide students with the skills to undertake and interpret demographic data, as well as to engage with the concepts, philosophies and concerns of different approaches to population studies. Population Studies modules attract students from the Development Studies Programme and other course-work Masters degrees.



Masters in Development Planning

The programme, which is multi-faceted and inter-sectoral in approach, with a strong emphasis on spatial and planning components of development, is run jointly with the Planning in the School of Architecture, Planning and Housing. The programme aims to provide students with the skills to integrate processes of planning and development and to formulate strategic priorities.

PhD Study and Masters by Research

In addition to our coursework Masters programmes, we currently have 21 students registered for PhD (research-based) and five students registered for Masters degree by research.

Our students continue to be drawn from South Africa and abroad and, as always, the 2007 year was made up of a cosmopolitan group of students. We see one of our roles as providing education and training for academics and practitioners from developing countries, particularly from South Africa and other African countries. In addition, we provide students from Europe, the United States, Canada and the Far East with the opportunity to attain a quality post-graduate qualification in a real development context.

A significant innovation in the last year has been the introduction of a deadline on the dissertation. This will ensure that students submit their dissertations during the semester following their final year of coursework. The dissertation is envisaged as a six month full time project once a proposal has been accepted. Dissertations

that are awarded a distinction are published as Development Studies' Research Reports.

Some of our South African students have successfully applied for bursaries from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Once they have completed their studies they will be given jobs in the DTI.

Training

Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR)

The School houses and provides academic leadership for the Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR) in partnership with the Department of Social Development and the United Nations Population Fund. This series of short courses has the aim of building capacity in all spheres of government as well as non-governmental organisations on how to integrate population factors into development policies, programmes and activities. At the completion of a cycle, the candidates graduate with a certificate of competency that provides them with an opportunity to register for the Masters in Population Studies at the School. Each Cycle accommodates 30 students only. Registration for APSTAR takes place throughout the year. For further information, explore the 'Study and Training' pages on our website: <http://www.sds.ukzn.ac.za>.



4 Research Projects

Although research in the School addresses a wide range of issues, most fall into five main thematic areas that reflect the research interests of the permanent and contract staff: Economic development, social policy and poverty, urban-rural development and governance, civil society and development and population studies. Gender, HIV/AIDS and environment are cross-cutting themes in many of the projects being undertaken.

Economic Development

Research in this area of study focuses on six main issues. These include industry and globalisation; work and the informal economy; macroeconomic policy issues; international trade and finance; monetary policy and the gendered impacts of economic policy reform.

South African Automotive Firms and Global Value Chains

Firms based in developing countries are increasingly have to engage with global value chains (GVCs) – organized networks of production spanning a geographic spread of countries in which particular role players in the value chain play a key role in decision

making and in the distribution of returns. The South African automotive sector is no exception to this. This ongoing research, supported by UNCTAD and the OECD, sought to examine the particular challenges faced by South African SMEs in their engagement with other players in the global value chains of automotive production. The research demonstrated that some firms had managed to gain a foothold in these production networks, whilst others were increasingly finding themselves on the fringe of such processes. The evolution of the automotive global value chain has raised the barriers to entry for suppliers and reduced the scope for smaller firms to spread their risks by supplying a range of other markets in that contracts with automotive firms require greater specialisation of systems. The report, presented at the OECD Global Conference on “Enhancing the role of Small and Medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in Global Value Chains” (31 May – 1 June 2007, Tokyo, Japan) and material was drawn from this for the background



paper for the event (Enhancing the role of Small and Medium sized enterprises in Global Value Chains", TD/B/COM.3/EM.31/2) and for the official OECD Tokyo Statement on Strengthening the Role of SMEs in Global Value Chains (http://j-net21.smrj.go.jp/expand/kokusai/oecd/statement/statement_en.pdf)

Researchers: Glen Robbins and Mike Rogan

National Policy Analysis - A Critique of the Notion 'Second Economy'

Since the idea of was introduced by President Mbeki in 2003, the notion of there being two economies in South Africa, has become increasingly dominant in South African policy discourse. Richard Devey, Caroline Skinner and Imraan Valodia first critiqued this notion in the Human Sciences Research Council's 2005-06 *The State of the Nation*. Using the example of the informal economy, they continue to challenge this conception of the economy. They argue that it is not only empirically inaccurate but likely to lead to misguided policy interventions. A core issue in this debate is the nature of the relationship between the formal and informal economies a relationship that continues to be interrogated. They are filtering research findings into a Second Economy Project established in 2007 by the Presidency.

Researchers: Imraan Valodia, Caroline Skinner, Richard Devey

The Informal Economy and Employment Policy

Imraan Valodia has been working on a project to incorporate the informal economy more centrally into policy on employment in South Africa. He is undertaking this work in association with Prof Rob Davies, Dr Miriam Altman and Steward Ngandu of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and Dr James Thurlow of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

The project has three components:

- A survey which seeks to understand the economic behavior of informal retailers, especially in relationship to the formal economy
- The building of a social accounting matrix (SAM) to establish the flows and interactions between the formal and informal economy
- Developing a computable general equilibrium model of the South African economy, which includes the informal economy.

The project is funded by the Conflict and Governance Facility – a partnership between the South African government and the European Union - and the Human Sciences Research Council.

Researcher: Imraan Valodia

Human Resource Development and the Informal Economy

A theme in the informal economy research for a number of years has been the issue of human resource development (HRD). Training interventions hold the possibility of improving the work environment and incomes of those working informally. A chapter on HRD and the informal economy was published in the Human Sciences Research Council's 2007 *Human Resource Development Review*. This research has tracked the demand for, and supply of, training interventions for those working in the informal economy and analysed in greater depth the Department of Labour's Sectoral Education and Training Authorities.

Researchers: Richard Devey, Likani Lebani, Caroline Skinner and Imraan Valodia

Organising in the Informal Economy

Although individually those working in the informal economy are weak, international experience demonstrates that collective action can result in significant improvements in working and living conditions. The 10 years of the experience of the Self Employed Women's Union (SEWU) was documented by Caroline Skinner and Annie Devenish as part of the joint SDS CCS project on new social movements in South Africa. This was published in the edited

volume *Voices of Protest: Social Movements in Post-Apartheid South Africa* in 2006. Building on this work, Caroline Skinner and Annie Devenish contrasted and compared SEWU with another informal economy union based in the Western Cape - Sikhula Sonke. This was with a view to drawing lessons for the broader union movement regarding the struggles of organizing informal workers. The research findings were published in the *South African Labour Bulletin*.

Researcher: Caroline Skinner and Annie Devenish

Exposure Dialogue Programme

Academics and activists from Durban, India and USA, as well as local facilitators lived and worked with informal economy workers in Durban during March, 2007. The basic objective of the Durban Cornell-SEWA-WIEGO Exposure Dialogue Programme (EDP) was to continue and develop further a dialogue between labour economists, SEWA activists, and WIEGO researchers which began in 2003 with an EDP in Ahmedabad. The dialogue has been around key assumptions of neo-classical economics – and neo-liberal economic policies - which “trouble” heterodox economists, ground-level activists and researchers working on issues of employment and labour. Following the successful EDP programme and discussions in Ahmedabad in January 2004, and the second and third dialogues, respectively, in Boston in September 2004 and Ithaca in November



2006, the EDP in South Africa was planned to deepen the dialogue by drawing on the experiences of informal workers in another context, where the history of economic development, the economic reforms and, in particular informal employment patterns, differs substantially from that in India. The South African experience is able to enrich the discussion in a number of ways. The exposure was followed by reflection and dialogue about the challenges faced by workers in the informal economy (by the entire group), in order to try and bring about policy changes to assist all informal economy workers in South Africa. International participants include Françoise Carre, Nancy Chau, Martha Chen, Donna L. Doane, Gary Fields, Ravi Kanbur and Jeemol Unni.

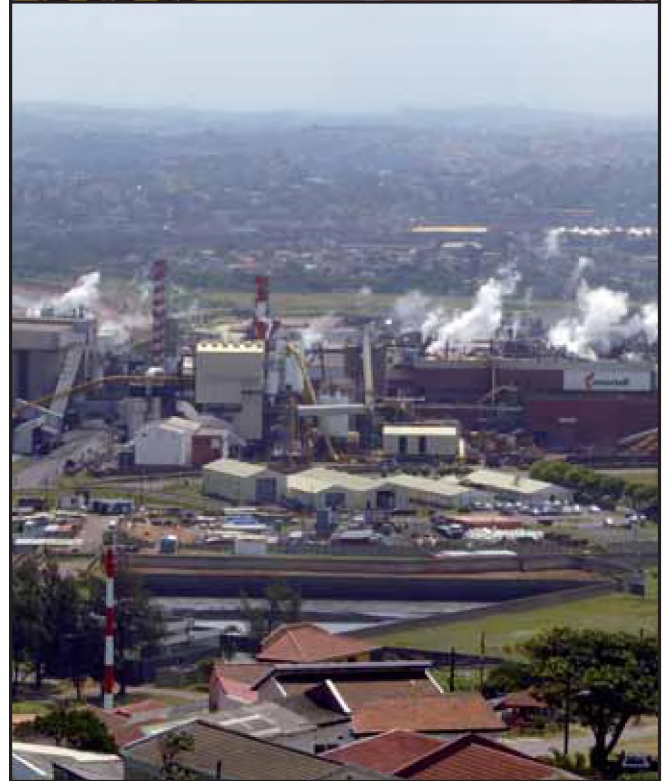
Researchers: Caroline Skinner, Francie Lund, Imraan Valodia, Nompumelelo Nzimande

Capitalism of a Special Type

Is there anything about South African capitalism now or in the past that is distinct or special? How has the structure and character of South African capitalism evolved over the long 20th century? What are the continuities and disjunctures between the capitalism of South Africa before and since democratic change? Indeed, can one talk about a model of South Africa capitalism? Are the rhythms of South Africa's capitalist development determined by capitalist accumulation on a global scale? Or does this exist alongside a set of institutions and a history that are national in character?

This study is rooted in 'comparative political economy', an approach requiring scholars to 'conceptualise the more abstract universal characteristics of capitalism as a specific historical form of organizing societies' and to 'investigate singular - or comparative - cases of class relations and social formations in their many concrete patterns of determination ...' (*Varieties of Capitalism, Varieties of Approaches*, D Coates: 2005: 67). The papers, possibly a book, on this work, will stress a non-reductionist use of power and class, and the importance of changing global locations, as well as of history and institutions.

The project aims to examine the origins and evolution of capitalism in South Africa; its hybrid financial system; the basis of corporate power built around the mineral-energy complex; the changing role of conglomerates within and outside the country; the emergence of an empowered, black capitalist elite; changes in corporate governance; the labour and industrial relations system, including Nedlac; throughout an attempt is made to make sense of the



relationship between the democratic state and fractions of capital, old, new, black and reconstituted.

Researcher: Vishnu Padayachee

Central Bank Governance in Vulnerable and Crisis-ridden Economies

The issue of corporate governance in the *private corporate sector* has been on the agenda for at least two decades, but it has become more widely understood as a critical component within modern capitalism, following the scandals at Enron and other major US corporate giants in recent times. Attention to corporate governance within *public sector institutions*, including financial regulatory agencies, central banks, state-owned development finance agencies, is of fairly recent date, though debate and practice have moved on rapidly in this sector. Within the discussion on central bank corporate governance, almost no attention has been paid to the challenges posed for those central banks which experience serious economic or political challenges to sound corporate governance, independence and accountability. These challenges include having to manage and survive macroeconomic dislocations such as hyper-inflation, as well as political instability, and weak or underdeveloped financial systems. Padayachee's paper (with the IMF's Marc Quintyn) will attempt to address these sorts of issues. A related paper, with a Masters student, Lukes Kalilombe, will examine issues of accountability and independence in the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Researcher: Vishnu Padayachee and Marc Quintyn

South African Capitalism in the World Economy: 1970s to Date

Keith Hart (Goldsmiths College, University of London) and Vishnu Padayachee have been developing an interdisciplinary conversation since they met at Cambridge University in the mid-1990s. The initial fruit of this academic collaboration was a paper on 'Indian businessmen in South Africa after apartheid' (*Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 2000), but their longer-term interest lies in the development of South African capitalism in the context of world history. Inspired by the need for greater South-South co-operation expressed for instance in the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) initiative, they are now developing ties with Indian researchers in Mumbai and elsewhere.

Researchers: Keith Hart and Vishnu Padayachee

Gender, SMME and Trade Issues in South Africa

Imraan Valodia and Myriam Velia worked with the Greater Access to Trade Expansion Study (GATE) on a research project exploring gender, SMME and trade issues in South Africa. GATE is a \$6.1 million USAID-funded programme aimed at instituting gender-equitable policies and practices in trade-related issues which has initiated projects in Bangladesh, Vietnam, Albania, Dominican Republic, Peru, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa. Imraan and Myriam are researching the impact of trade liberalisation on women's employment and on firm ownership by women in South Africa, but more specifically, on the presence of women in small and micro-enterprises.

Researchers: Imraan Valodia and Myriam Velia

Gender and Taxation

Imraan Valodia, with Caren Grown of The American University in Washington, DC is coordinating a large multi-country project that focuses on the design and reform of tax systems. The project seeks to enrich understanding of poverty and inequality by bringing in gender equality; an understanding of gender inequalities in taxation is critical for fostering the type of economic growth that reduces inequalities between women and men.

In many countries, there are concerns that tax codes are biased against women, and contemporary tax reforms tend to increase the incidence of taxation on the poorest women while failing to generate enough revenue to fund the programmes needed to improve these women's lives. Because taxes are the key source of revenues governments themselves raise, understanding the nature and composition of taxation and current tax reform efforts is key to reducing poverty, providing sufficient revenue for social protection, and achieving social justice.

The project is investigating the question of gender bias in taxation systems in eight countries at different levels of development: South Africa, Ghana, Uganda, Mexico, Argentina, India, Morocco and the United Kingdom. Research teams within each country are compiling a quantitative and qualitative picture of the gender dimensions of tax policies and tax reforms, situated in the context of the country's integration into the global economy. The country teams are using national consumption expenditure data to assess the impacts of indirect and excise taxes on different types of



households and potentially different individuals within households. They are exploring whether contemporary tax reform efforts contain explicit or implicit gender biases. And, finally, they will devise recommendations for tax policy makers on how to make taxation systems and reforms more supportive of gender equality.

The project is funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ford Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Researcher: Imraan Valodia

Gender, Employment and Time Use

Imraan Valodia is working with Maria Floro of the Economics Department, American University, Washington DC on gender, employment and time use. They are using the South African time use survey to explore the reliability of employment data in South Africa and to explore the gender dimensions of the South African labour market.

Poverty and Information and Communications Technology in Urban and Rural East Africa (PICTURE-Africa)

The link between Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and developments remains under debate, especially in terms of improvements in household well-being. This collaborative research project involves universities and research institutions in East Africa, and concerns the development and implementation of a research project investigating the link between ICTs and poverty reduction in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The project was

funded by the IDRC and began in late 2006. Training for the project took place in Kampala, and field work began in mid-2007 and was completed in Tanzania and Uganda by the end of the year. The study has made use of innovative data collection techniques including PDA devices and a new software, EpiHandy, to collect and digitally capture data in the field. In March, 2007, the principal investigators, Julian May and Fred Muhumuza, attended an IDRC sponsored training course on Outcome Mapping in Cairo.

Researchers: Julian May, Fred Muhumuza (Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users), researchers at the Universities of Nairobi, Rwanda and Dar es Salaam.

Community-based Learning, ICT and the Quality-of-Life (CLIQ)

Using case studies from KwaZulu-Natal, this project investigates how and to what extent the use of ICT systems can change the well-being of people living in under-resourced communities. Data collection will involve the use of an innovative combination of participatory, action-based, and quasi-experimental methodologies. This approach is supported by recent literature that argues for a new and 'accepted' focus on action research, with the unavoidable and even desirable impact that 'researchers' have on the 'researched' and vice versa. The planning for this project commenced late in 2007 and field work will begin in 2008 and continue until 2010. The project is jointly funded by the National Research Foundation and the Norwegian Research Council, with the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Studies (NIBR) the collaborating partner.

Researchers: Julian May, Einar Braathen (NIBR)



Social Policy and Poverty

The KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS)

Led by Julian May, and involving collaborators at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), KIDS has become a flagship research activity for this research theme.

The project provides a three period panel study that spans over a decade of South Africa's transition, the introduction of many policies intended to reduce poverty, and the era in which the impact of the rapid spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic has begun to be felt.

KIDS data was placed into the public domain in June 2006 and can be downloaded at no cost from the 'Data Sets' page of the School's website. Further updates will be provided as these become available and include community information and distance from selected services. Papers from the third wave of KIDS have now been published in several journals, including in the journal, *AIDS*.

Based on his experience, Julian May has been appointed to both

the Technical and Advisory Committees of the National Income Dynamics Study being undertaken by the Office of the President. Julian has also been appointed as a technical advisor to Statistics South Africa for their forthcoming national poverty survey which will take place in 2008/9.

Researchers: Julian May, Myriam Velia, Michael Carter (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Ian Timæus (LSHTM).

Strengthening Analytical Capacity and Evidence Based Decision Making

The goal of this programme is to address the lack of analytical capacity in social policy development and the reduction of poverty and inequality in South Africa. Support is being provided the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) to the South African government through three programs directed towards the Department of Social Development (DSD), National Treasury, and Statistics South Africa.

The programme provides technical skills and capacity to key partners in government and elsewhere while supporting the institutional capacity for the long term upgrading of those skills.

The Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy, (CASASP) at the University of Oxford is a collaborating partner.

The programme started in August 2004 and will end in July 2009 and includes several projects including the data collection phase of KIDS, an evaluation of the Child Support Grant and research into the impact and implications of HIV/AIDS for social policy. In late 2007, Julian May served as an expert advisor to UNICEF to develop an impact evaluation programme of social policy interventions.

Researchers: Julian May, Nina Hunter, Francie Lund, Charles Meth, Michael Noble (Oxford), Gemma Wright (Oxford), Robert van Niekerk (Oxford).

Developing Poverty Profiles for the Eastern Cape

Using data collected by the Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council, an analysis of poverty levels and characteristics is being undertaken at District Council level in the Eastern Cape. This project will include a training course on poverty diagnostics to be held in Durban for government and community representatives, in early 2008.

Researchers: Julian May, Ntsiki Manzini, Nompuzo Nzimande

Learner Attitudes to Parents

Richard Devey was invited to join a SANPAD-funded project exploring attitudes to young parents in schools. The project is headed by Professor Robert Morrell (School of Education, UKZN). Richard, along with other members of the team, was involved in developing a questionnaire to survey themes including perception of fellow learners who are parents, gendered attitudes of learners, and perception of own parents. The survey was administered to Grade 10 and 11 learners from eleven schools in KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape and the preliminary analysis of findings was completed in November. A workshop to discuss findings and review chapter drafts is scheduled for 2008.

Researcher: Richard Devey (with Robert Morrell and other team members)





Urban-rural Development and Governance

eThekwini and Informal Settlements

eThekwini (Durban) Municipality has estimated that the city has over 200 informal settlements ranging in size from a handful to thousands of households. The bulk of the city's housing backlog, in excess of 250 000 households accommodating over one million people is in informal settlements. The Geneva-based Council on Housing Rights and Evictions (www.cohre.org) commissioned a report to gauge the underlying factors influencing rights abuses by the Municipality, private landlords and other authorities in informal settlements. Background material for this report on the evolution and nature of municipal approaches to informal settlements was the focus of research conducted at SDS. The final report is expected to be released by COHRE during 2008.

Researcher: Glen Robbins

Gauteng City Region

The growing importance of expanded urban conurbations in national and international contexts has been identified in a wide range of studies. According to UN Habitat, "Urban-based economic activities account for more than 50 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in all countries and up to 80 per cent in more urbanized countries ..." (UN Habitat, *The State of the World's Cities* 2004/2005). A variety of factors such as urban sprawl, corridor development between previously spatially distinct settlements and growing forms of economic interdependence between major

proximate urban centres and surrounding areas have generated a requirement for new governance structures to take account of these changes. A paper, prepared for the Gauteng Premier's Office, examined possible lessons for planning activities underpinning the Gauteng City Region dialogue from other globally connected city regions. A research report version of the paper will be released during 2008.

Researcher: Glen Robbins

Urban Policies and the Informal Economy

In 2007 Caroline Skinner's research work concentrated predominantly on urban policies and the informal economy, the focus of her PhD work. The eThekwini (Durban) Municipality is regarded as having a better practice with respect to integrating the informal economy in general and street traders in particular, into urban plans. This research analyses the factors behind the ebbs and flows of inclusion and exclusion of those working informally. In 2007 this work was constructed around three core research processes.

First, a historiography of Durban's approach to street traders from the 1920's to the present was drafted and presented at a conference hosted by Manchester University's Chronic Poverty Unit and the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies in Cape Town in

March. This paper shows that over time the city has, variously, expelled traders, allowed unmanaged trading and actively incorporated traders into urban plans. It suggests that there is an ongoing struggle for access to the streets. It draws attention to the role of the national and local state, as well as local political struggles in understanding social exclusion. The paper was accepted for publication by *Development Southern Africa*.

Second, Durban's experience has been located in the experience of other cities on the continent through the completion of a review of literature on street trading in Africa. Caroline Skinner drafted a paper reflecting on all the research that could be found on the topic. The review confirms that city governments often find it easier to destroy the livelihoods of the poor than to create, sustain or enhance them. The paper presents existing empirical evidence and reflects on the range of underlying factors that lead to this. This forms part of the international research and policy network WIEGO's (Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising) urban policies programme. This work will be published as a SDS Working Paper in early 2008. A shortened version is due to be published in an edited volume during 2008.

Third, the lessons learned from the inner city renewal project in Durban's primary transport node - the Warwick Junction are being documented. This project is widely regarded as the best example of integrating street traders into urban plans in the city and is thus the

next step in understanding processes of inclusion. Unlike the historiography which drew largely on archival research, this work entails detailed qualitative interviews. This is being supported by the Department of Trade and Industry's Policy Unit. In addition the Tidings Foundation in the United States is supporting a dissemination process. This has entailed commissioning Dennis Gilbert, a London based architectural photographer, who completed a photo essay on Warwick in August. These funds will also support the production of an accessible book aimed at local government officials and informal worker organisation leaders about Warwick. The former project manager of Warwick Junction, Richard Dobson will be working on this with Jillian Nicholson, an experienced materials developer.

There has been some international interest in urban policies and the informality of work. UN Habitat asked Caroline Skinner to contribute to an issue on the informal economy for their flagship publication UN Habitat Debate. She also presented the Durban Case at the International Labour Organisation's Interregional Symposium on the Informal Economy in Geneva in November 2007. Drawing from this among other work, Caroline also contributed a brief input paper to the United Nations Development Programme's Commission for the Legal Empowerment of the Poor.

Researcher: Caroline Skinner





The Politics of Housing and Service Provision in Shack Settlements

2007 was the first of a three-year SANPAD funded project on the politics of housing provision in shack settlements. Planning was done in 2007 and we held a variety of discussions not only with our research partners in shack settlements – Abahlali Basemjondolo – but also with research partners around the country and abroad: Dorothee Holscher (UKZN Social Work), Raj Patel (affiliated to SDS but based in the United States), Marie Huchzermeyer (WITS), and our Dutch partners: Fiona Dove (TNI), Daniel Chavez (TNI) and Frans Schuurman (Nijmegen). Furthermore, a highly successful and popular training project has given 80 shack dwellers an introduction to computing.

Researchers: Richard Ballard with Fazel Khan, Richard Pithouse and Xolani Tsalong.

Democracy in Durban

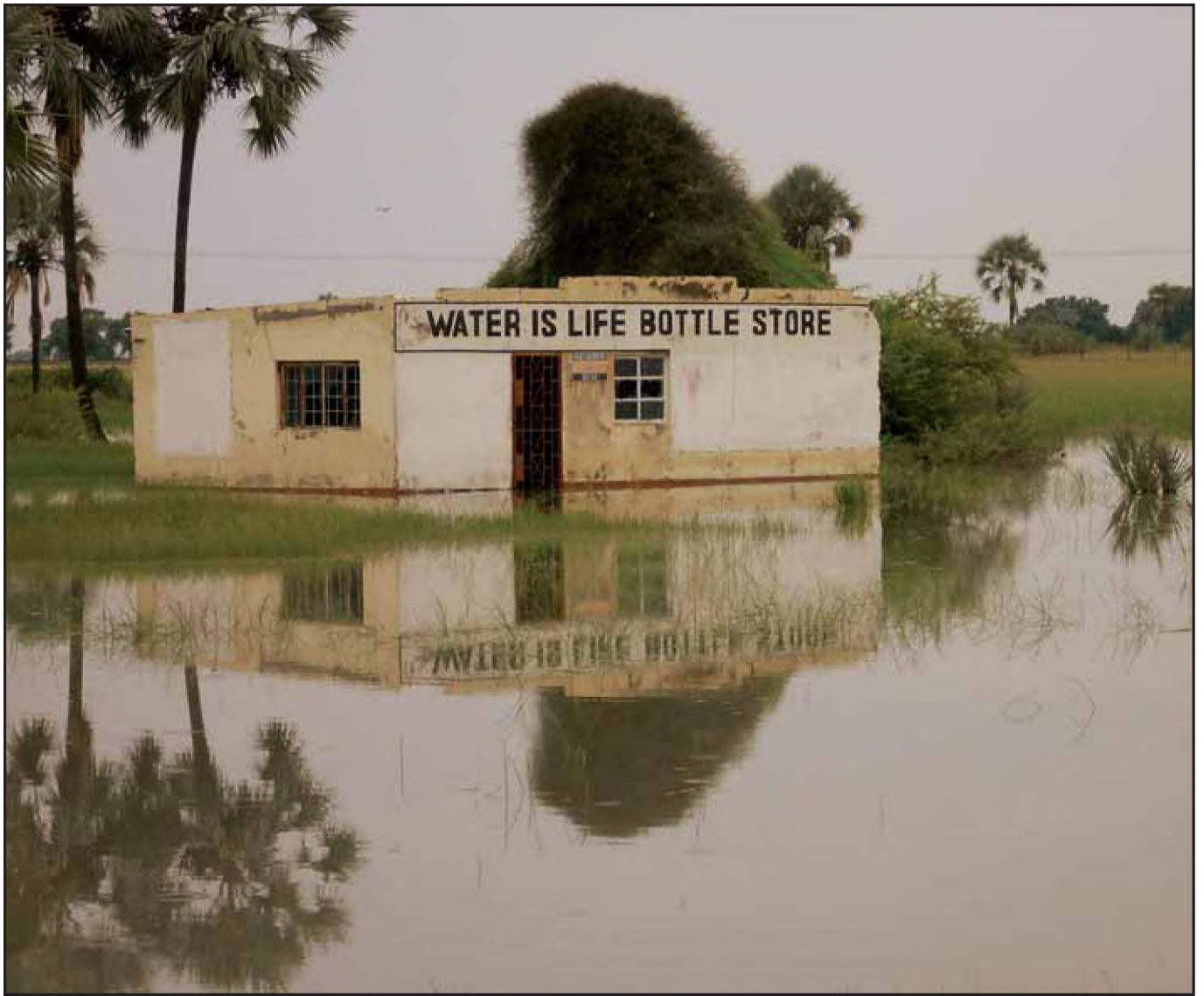
This year was the final year of a project on democracy in the eThekweni (Durban) metro. The project was funded by the Leverhulme Foundation and linked researchers at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and two British universities: the Open University and the London School of Economics.

The project explored various aspects of democracy including formal democracy, economic development, and activism and the environment. The results were published in *Urban Forum* 18(4) and *Critical Dialogue* 2(2).

Researchers: UKZN: Richard Ballard, Thokozani Xaba, Debbie Bonnin, Brij Maharaj, Di Scott.

Open University: Clive Barnett, Jenny Robinson.

LSE: Murray Low



Employment and Quality of Life through Land Redistribution

Richard Devey registered for a PhD with the Institute for Development Policy and Management, School of Environment and Development, University of Manchester in September. During this early part of the registration he attended research methodology and Faculty postgraduate training courses. His PhD research will focus on land redistribution policy and its impact; more specifically on employment and quality of life generated through land redistribution projects in KwaZulu-Natal. The research will assess the quantity, form and characteristics of employment generated through a selection of cases within the market-based land reform model, using a mixed method approach. His PhD is supervised by Dr Phil Woodhouse (IDPM, Manchester) and Professor Julian May (School of Development Studies, UKZN).

Researcher: Richard Devey

Quality of Life and South African Land Reform

This panel study makes use of data from 2000 land reform beneficiaries and 2000 applicants in South Africa collected between 2004 and 2007. The objective is an on-going impact assessment of the quality of life of participating households, the economic viability of the livelihoods and enterprises, and the targeting performance of the programme. Data analysis is scheduled for completion in mid-2008. The study will use techniques such as propensity score matching to identify the causal links between land transfers and improved welfare. The project has been supported by the South African Department of Land Affairs and the World Bank. A recent grant from the National Research Foundation and the Norwegian Research Council will permit more detailed analysis and training opportunities for younger researchers.

Researchers: Julian May, Lauren Groth, Malcolm Keswell (SALDRU, UCT); Henrik Wiig (NIBR).



Civil Society and Development

In a context of dramatic increases in 'Gatherings Act' incidents reported by the South African police (10 000 per year in 2005-07, up from 5 800 in 2004-05) and worsening inequality in South African society, we believe our guiding CCS objective is of even more relevance: the advance of socio-economic and environmental justice through developing critical knowledge about, for and in dialogue with civil society.

Our research work benefits from praxis-based production of knowledge, in which we learn how power relations are challenged by civil society organisations - in the streets, the courts, the media, negotiating fora, theatres and cultural clubs, sports fields and other sites - thus generating new information about systems and organisational strengths and weaknesses. We then feed back research into the society through both arms-length and participatory analysis, in the forms of books and articles, films and DVDs, tours and lectures.

There are around 40 people in the immediate CCS community, not counting those who make brief visits. During 2007, CCS employed 15 staff and associates, including four community scholars: Baruti Amisi, Patrick Bond, Sufian Bukurura, John Devenish, Lungile Keswa, Dudu Khumalo, Oliver Meth, Ntokozo Mthembu, Orlean Naidoo, Molefi Ndlovu, Annsilla Nyar, Sanya Osha, Helen Poonen, Amy Ramsamy and Phindile Xuma. (Bond's three-year term as

director expired in October 2007 but he will stay on until a replacement is identified.) Honorary professors include Dennis Brutus, Alan Fowler and Adam Habib, while Ashwin Desai remains a nominated honorary researcher awaiting confirmation. More than a dozen volunteer visiting scholars joined us from Brown, Columbia, Ibaden Technical, Kings College, Leeds, McGill, New York, Oxford, Rhodes, Sarah Lawrence and York universities, and from civil society groups, Kenyan Debt Relief Network, Pambazuka, Save Zimbabwe, and the Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development: Mandisa Mbali, Sizwe Phakathi, Shannon Walsh, Amanda Alexander, Llewellyn Leonard, Sokari Ekine, Grace Kwinjeh, Kathleen Millar, Rob Compton, Kiama Kaara, Femi Aborisade, Hopewell Gumbo, Booker Magure, Melanie Samson, Giuliano Martiniello and Vincent del Signore. CCS-affiliated students during 2007 included Horman Chitonge, Rehana Dada, Shereen Essof, Richard Kamidza, Prishani Naidoo, Trevor Ngwane and Simphiwe Nojjiyeza.

CCS spent the year pursuing work in six project/issue areas - economic justice; environmental justice; global and African integration; social movements; social giving; and culture – using six vehicles for getting work out to scholars and the general public: 1) the monthly Harold Wolpe lecture, seminar series, courses, post-graduate student supervision and conferences and workshops; 2) the website, <http://www.ukzn.ac.za/ccs>; 3) outreach activities in eThekweni, KZN Province, nationally and internationally (including high-profile conferencing, regular media interviews and guest lectures at leading universities); 4) the CCS Resource Centre; 5) the *CCS Wired* double-DVD set; and 6) publications. The latter included the 'Eye on Civil Society' column in Durban's *Mercury* newspaper, and nearly 60 books, journals, articles and chapters.

For example, four books and journals produced by CCS in 2007 consolidated a great deal of material on political economy which we expect to help revitalise the field, and also to engage intellectuals across the world who are concerned about new forms of superexploitation and primitive accumulation - and social resistance. These studies were inspired by traditions of 'race-class debates' in our region, including Guy Mhone's theory of 'enclave economies', Harold Wolpe's 'articulation of modes of production', Jose Negrao's rural economic analysis, and Rosa Luxemburg's analysis of imperialism in Southern Africa. Supportive funders included the Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa and Rosa Luxemburg Foundation. In addition, the CCS climate change work sponsored by the SA-Netherlands Programme for Research in Development culminated in a book *Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society*. The Social Giving project produced *Giving and Solidarity*. Another CCS-copublished book, *A Political Programme for the World Social Forum?* was issued at the WSF in Nairobi along with our sister institute, CACIM from New Delhi. Most of CCS's book-length publications are available free, online, at our website.

Highlights of accredited, peer-reviewed journal articles produced by CCS staff include studies of civil society strategies in relation to microcredit in health policy and to African economics in two issues of the *International Journal of Health Services*; of Zimbabwe's 'Long Economic Crisis' in *Safundi*; of carbon trading in *Agenda* and *Capitalism Nature Socialism*; of water and dams in *Agenda*, *Alternatives Sud*, *Global Social Policy and Law*, *Social Justice and Global Development*; of global political economy, geopolitics and civil society strategy in *Development Dialogue*, *WeltTrends* and *Societies without Borders*; of the developmental state debate in *Politikon* and *Africanus*; of 'fourth world' women workers in *Agenda*; and of family philanthropy for *Giving*. Chapters in academic books covered

Johannesburg inequality and social resistance; water and health policies in Southern Africa; civil society and the World Bank; decommodification strategies; volatile global financial markets; African resource extraction; Norway's role in global governance; global reform frustrations; anti-privatisation water politics; Soweto electricity; South African political ecology; NGO-donor relationships; community politics; and primitive accumulation.

With respect to public events (offered at no charge), CCS was active not only in Durban but across the continent and the world. The number of activities hosted by CCS in 2007 exceeded 100, including Harold Wolpe Lectures, reality tours of stressed Durban communities, seminars and conferences.

CCS staff were also invited to make presentations during 2007 at the African Literary Association conference (Univ. of W.Virginia), the Centro Internacional Miranda series on political economy and political ecology (Caracas), *Monthly Review* (New York), and several leading universities: Alberta (Edmonton), Botswana, California/Berkeley, Cornell, Dartmouth, Gyeongsang, Harvard, Korea, London School of Oriental and African Studies, Nairobi, Stanford, Stellenbosch, SungKongHoe, Sydney University of Technology, and the United Nations University (Tokyo).

Additional inputs were made to conferences and seminars for the Burmese liberation movement in Chiang Mai, the World Social Forum in Nairobi, the US Social Forum in Atlanta, the Accra conference on the First Governmental Efforts to Abolish the Atlantic Slave Trade, the New Zimbabwe Lecture and Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development deliberations on inflation in Harare, the Debt Audit Training workshop held by the Kenyan Debt Relief Network in Nairobi, the Brecht Forum and Left Forum (both in New York), Action Aid International in Washington and Nairobi, and in South Africa on numerous issues including climate change, energy, land, housing and water. To illustrate, CCS provided expert technical information about water pricing in the landmark socio-economics rights lawsuit, *Mazibuko v Johannesburg Water*, although government unsuccessfully attempted to have the affidavit thrown out in a December 2007 High Court hearing. In addition, several courses on civil society and economic justice were also offered at CCS in 2007.

Core funding support from the Atlantic Philanthropies and the Mott Foundation originally granted in 2001 is gratefully acknowledged. Other funding support came not only from institutions already mentioned, but also the Harold Wolpe Memorial Trust, Foundation for Human Rights and SA National Energy Research Institute.



Population Studies

There are four themes which cut across most projects concerning population studies. These are sexual and reproductive health in the era of HIV/AIDS; the events occurring during the transitions from childhood to adulthood and from adulthood to old age and the responses made to these by individuals, households and policy-makers; the implications for sustainable development of the HIV/AIDS pandemic; and social policy and population change.

Mellon Centre Grant for Population Studies

In 1997, the School initiated a Population Studies Programme with the objective of creating a centre of excellence for population studies in South Africa. This initiative has been substantially supported through funding received from the Mellon Foundation, and as planned, 2007 marked the end of this support. Population Studies has become part of the standard course offering at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Three demographers are now on the permanent staff of the School. The teaching programme has been successfully developed and registrations in all modules exceed the minimum expected by the University. The School is attracting sufficient numbers of Masters level students to ensure increasing financial viability. While expertise has had to be attracted from other parts of the region, a rapidly expanding pool of South African population studies specialists is being established. The introduction of the PhD pipeline has ensured that at least some of these specialists continue with their training into fully fledged demographers and the all of those funded in this manner have

returned to South Africa. A substantial and expanding research programme has been developed, and research is focusing on issues central to the nexus between development, demography and population studies. The funding provided by the Mellon Foundation has made a significant contribution towards population studies training in South Africa and from the programme can be said to have fully attained its goals.

Researchers: Julian May, Pranitha Maharaj, Ntsiki Manzini, Nompuzo Nzimande, Esther Dungumaro.

Traditional Initiation Schools in the context of HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS epidemic and its disproportionate effect on the lives of young people has been a source of major concern in South Africa. Research has, until now, focused on the broad cultural determinants of risky sexual behaviour among this group and on the barriers that impede the promotion of health seeking behaviour in the context of



HIV/AIDS. Still missing is a dedicated investigation into the role of traditional rites of passage customs in influencing the sexual behaviour of young people. This research investigates the perceptions of young people from Venda (a former South African homeland under apartheid) of the cultural and educational importance of traditional initiation schools. Some of the preliminary results of this study suggest that traditional initiation schools remain both an important rite of passage and source of sexual information for many young people. However, it is also discovered that initiation schools are not currently providing young people with the relevant information to adopt health-seeking behaviour in the era of HIV/AIDS.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj, Lutendo Malisha and Michael Rogan

Reasons for Multiple Sexual Partnerships among Young People in Zambia

With the ever increasing number of new infections and without a

cure in sight, preventing the further spread of HIV is crucial. Epidemiological evidence seems to suggest that multiple sexual partnerships are one of the factors driving the HIV epidemic. Recently there has been a renewed emphasis on fidelity and partner reduction in preventing HIV infections.

Like most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Zambia is facing a devastating epidemic and young people are also affected. In light of this, the research explores youth perceptions of multiple sexual partnerships in the context of HIV/AIDS.

The study draws on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with young people in Lusaka, Zambia. The findings suggest that young people are aware of the risks associated with multiple sexual partnerships. However, several obstacles exist that prevent young people them from changing their sexual behaviour. Of particular interest are socio-economic disadvantage and cultural factors.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj, Chama Nshindano



Demographic Change and Early Retirement

In both the developed and developing world, trends in retirement and an ageing population are beginning to have an impact on the strategies of firms and governments. While South Africa does not have an official retirement age, many pension plans and the retirement policies encourage retirement between the ages of 60 and 65 years. It is becoming clear, however, that promoting a longer working life is an essential step in addressing demographic challenges looming for developing and middle-income countries. In South Africa, the need to encourage workers across all employment sectors to delay their retirement has been muted by the focus on job creation. The impending demographic shift, however, means that even countries with high rates of unemployment will need to become proactive in incorporating older workers into the workforce. Demographic trends and economic, social and health related factors that impact on the decision to retire have become critical points of analysis in the context of recognizing the need to encourage workers to remain in the jobs for longer.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj and Michael Rogan

Growing Old with AIDS: Targeting Older People for a Change

Despite the important consequences that HIV/AIDS is likely to have for older people in South Africa, very little empirical work has

focused directly on this issue. The overall aim of this study is to provide insights into the perspectives and behaviour of older men and women, both infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. How has the HIV/AIDS pandemic impacted the lives of older men and women in South Africa? At present, this question remains largely under-researched and as a result, largely unknown. The research, led by Pranitha Maharaj, focuses mostly on the social impacts of HIV/AIDS on older men and women and is a collaborative venture between the University of KwaZulu-Natal and researchers in the Netherlands.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj, Chantal Munthree, Lutendo Malisha, Velile Gqamane, Charles Sibanda

Reproductive Health Commodities Project

The projects examines the link between supply side and demand side factors in determining women's access to and usage - in terms of safety and efficacy - of potential transformative commodities in South Africa and India. The central question of the study is on how the specific combination of supply and demand factors in each country combines to facilitate or prevent emerging reproductive health commodities from realizing their potential for transforming women's choices. A combination of manufacturer-focused, provider-focused and user-focused research methodologies are used to understand how the economic context of these commodities impact on women's access, utilization and choices



with regard to reproductive health. The project is being carried out jointly with the International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW)-Washington and India team.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj, Michael Rogan

HIV Protective Strategies of Young College Students in Durban

The level of HIV prevalence has increased dramatically in South Africa and the epidemic is now believed to be generalised in all sectors of its population. Young people are most at risk as studies show that approximately 60% of all new infections currently occur in those aged 15-24 years. Most studies in South Africa have focused disproportionately on the African sector of the population with scant consideration of the behaviour of Indians (i.e. people originally from South Asia) and Whites (i.e. people of European descent). In generalised HIV epidemics, such as South Africa's, abstinence, mutual monogamy and condom use are three key strategies to prevent or reduce the likelihood of sexual transmission, the familiar ABC approach. However, the relative contribution of abstinence, fidelity and condom use in curbing HIV epidemics remains hotly contested. This project focuses on the protective strategies of college students and how the relative importance of A, B and C varies between the major ethnic groups. This study is a collaborative venture between the University of KwaZulu-Natal, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

the University of Southampton.

Researchers: Pranitha Maharaj and Chantal Munthree

AIDS, Demography and Poverty Trends (ADAPT)

This study, funded by the United Kingdom's Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), a joint project with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), aims to improve understanding of demographic and poverty dynamics in an African population with high AIDS mortality and assess the implications for social policy. The project is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and DFID and will make use of data from the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS) as well from the Africa Centre Demographic Information System (ACDIS). The study commenced in late 2006 and will be carried out over the next three years. During the first half of 2007, Prof. Ian Timæus spent part of his sabbatical leave at SDS and the second project workshop was held at the Africa Centre in mid-2008. As a part of this project, Lucia Knight, a former Masters student from SDS began work on her PhD at LSHTM and will spend part of 2008 at the Centre collecting new qualitative data.

Researchers: Julian May, Lucia Knight, Ian Timæus (LSHTM), Vicky Hosegood (LSHTM), Ingrid Woolard (SALDRU, UCT) and Jane Falkingham (Southampton).

5 Public Lectures and Seminars

School of Development Studies, Academic Seminar Series 2007

Date	Presenter	Affiliation	Seminar Title
February	Robert Chambers	Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK	Participatory workshop entitled 'Workshops, Power and Learning'
February	Caren Grown	The Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, USA	Gender Equality, Poverty, and the Millennium Development Goals: Taking Stock and Hastening Progress
March	Phil Woodhouse	Institute for Development Policy and Management, Manchester University, UK	Custom and Commodity in African Land Tenure
April	Steven Devereux	Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK, and Stellenbosch University	Paradigm Shifts in Famine Causation
April	Keith Hart	Goldsmiths College, University of London, UK	The African Revolution: Africa in the 21st Century World
May	Vishnu Padayachee	School of Development Studies University of KwaZulu-Natal	Capitalism of a Special Type? Trajectories of Capital Accumulation in South Africa
May	Sophie Chevalier	University of Franche-Comté Besançon, France	Exchange Strategies in the Privatization of a Planned Economy (Bulgaria)
June	Ian Timaeus	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK	Determinants and Consequences of Teenage Childbearing in South Africa
June	Jim Ferguson	Stanford University, USA	The Use and Abuse of the Concept of 'Neo-liberalism'
August	Mary Galvin	The Water Dialogues, Durban, SA	Unintended Consequences: Development Interventions and Socio-political Change in Rural South Africa
August	Margaret McKenzie	eThekweni Municipality	Imagine Durban, Planning Durban's Long Term Future
September	Simon Roberts	Competition Commission of South Africa	Competition Policy and Industrial Policy in Economic Development - The Case of Steel Pricing in South Africa
November	Hwok-Aun Lee	Department of Economics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA	Inequality and Affirmative Action in Malaysia and South Africa

Centre for Civil Society, Harold Wolpe Public Lecture Series 2007

Date	Presenter	Affiliation	Seminar Title
February	Fatima Meer	South African Activist	Activism for Democracy
March	Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o	Kenyan Author	Regaining our Tongues: The Challenges of Writing in Indigenous Languages
April	Miloon Kothari	United Nations Special Rapporteur on Housing	Making Real the Right to Housing
May	Jane Duncan	Freedom of Expression Institute	The Rise of the Disciplinary University
June	Ben Cashdan, Walden Bello, Moema Miranda and Virginia Setshedi	Film Maker, University of the Philippines Brazilian Activist Freedom of Expression Institute	World premier of the film 'Mbeki Unauthorised' and 'Third World Politics'
July	Horace Campbell	Syracuse University	Pan-Africanism and the 21st Century African Revolution
August	Grace Kwinjeh	Zimbabwean Opposition Activist	Zimbabwe's Crisis, Civil Society's Responsibility
September	Nozizwe Madlala -Routledge	MP and Former Deputy Minister of Health	Traditions of Social Activism
October	Dennis Brutus	Centre for Civil Society, University of KwaZulu-Natal	Karl Marx at the University of KwaZulu-Natal
November	Mondli Hlatshwayo Des D'Sa Orlean Naidoo	Khanya College South Durban Community Environmental Alliance Chatsworth Flat Dwellers	The State of South Africa's Social Movements



6 Staff

Establishment Teaching and Research Staff

Associate Professor Julian May (Head): Poverty dynamics, population change and land reform
 Professor Patrick Bond: Political economy, environment, civil society
 Professor Mike Morris: Industrial restructuring
 Professor Vishnu Padayachee: Macroeconomics, finance
 Associate Professor Francie Lund: Informal economy, social policy
 Associate Professor Akim Mturi: Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS
 Mr Imraan Valodia, Senior Research Fellow: Macroeconomics, international trade, gender and development
 Dr Pranitha Maharaj, Senior Research Fellow and Academic Coordinator for Population Studies: Population Studies, Reproductive Health and HIV prevention
 Dr Richard Ballard, Senior Research Fellow and Academic Coordinator for Development Studies: Spatial development, civil society
 Ms Caroline Skinner, Research Fellow: Women and the informal economy
 Mr Richard Devey, Research Fellow: Research methods, informal economy, demographics
 Ms Nompumelelo Nzimande, Research Fellow: Demography, fertility, population change
 Ms Nontsikelelo Manzini, Research Fellow: Social demography, sexual and reproductive health and youth

Senior Contract Teaching and Research Staff

Dr Esther Dungumaro, (Academic Coordinator for Population Studies after June) Senior Research Fellow: Population and environment, migration and urbanization, gender, reproductive health
 Mr Glen Robbins, Research Fellow: Economic development, industrial policy
 Dr Myriam Velia, Research Fellow: International and development economics

Contract Research Fellows

Mr Michiel Arnoldus: Economic development
 Ms Millicent Atujuna: Population studies, HIV/AIDS
 Mr Velile Gqamane: Population studies
 Ms Lauren Groth: Land reform
 Mr Thabo Letsoalo: Population studies
 Mr Thomas Jackson: Manufacturing
 Mr Likani Lebani: Economic development, labour markets
 Ms Chantal Munthree: Reproductive health
 Mr Jason Musyoka: Technology-lead growth and development
 Ms Mimi Ndokweni: Land reform
 Ms Louisa Ndunyu: Population studies training coordinator (part-time)





Ms Erin Raab: Economic development
 Mr Michael Rogan: Monitoring and evaluation methodologies, sustainable transport design
 Ms Dorothy Sekokotla: Fertility, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS
 Mr Graham Sherbut: Economic Development
 Ms Judith Shier: Website, information and publicity (part-time)
 Dr Zoe Wilson: Water, society, environment

Administrative Staff

Ms Lesley Anderson
 Ms Shivani Durgiah
 Ms Priya Gayadeen
 Ms Sipiwe Mtshali
 Mrs Kanagie Naidoo
 Ms Princess Nhlangulela
 Ms Mary Smith

Visiting Fellows

Ms Kamon Lam
 Professor Eleanor Preston-Whyte
 Professor Ian Timaeus

Honorary Research Professors/Fellows

Dr Sharad Chari, Geography, London School of Economics, UK
 Dr Stephen Devereux, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex
 Dr Jo Lorentzen, Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa
 Dr Charles Meth, South African Labour Research Unit, University of Cape Town

The Centre for Civil Society

Director

Professor Patrick Bond

Contract Research Fellows

Professor Sufian Bukurura
 Mr Baruti Amisi
 Mr John Devenish
 Ms Annsilla Nyar
 Mr Molefi Ndlovu
 Mr Ntokozo Mthembu
 Ms Dudu Khumalo
 Ms Orlean Naidoo
 Mr Oliver Meth

Administrative Staff

Ms Helen Poonen
 Ms Amy Ramsamy
 Ms Lungi Keswa

Post-Doctoral Fellows

Dr Sanya Osha

Honorary Research Professors/Fellows

Professor Dennis Brutus
 Professor Alan Fowler
 Professor Adam Habib



Publications of the School and Centre

Accredited journal articles

- Adato M*, Lund F and Mhlongo P** Methodological innovations in research on the dynamics of poverty: A longitudinal study in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *World Development*, 35(2), 247-263.
- Aguero J, Carter M R, May J** Poverty and inequality in the first decade of South Africa's democracy: What can be learnt from panel data from KwaZulu-Natal? *Journal of African Economies*, 16(5), 782-812.
- Ballard R, Bonnin D, Robinson J and Xaba T** Development and new forms of democracy in eThekweni. *Urban Forum*, 18(4), 265-287.
- Bond P** Anti-G8-Bewegungen: Ein Internationaler Vergleich (Anti-G8 movements: An international scan). *Welt Trends*, 55, 37-52.
- Bond P** Competing explanations of Zimbabwe's long economic crisis. *Safundi: The Journal of South African and American Studies*, 8(2), 149-181.
- Bond P** Développement Urbain Inégal, Financiarisation et Accès à l'eau en Afrique. *Alternatives Sud*, 14(2), 53-83.
- Bond P** Introduction: Two economies - or one system of superexploitation. *Africanus: Journal of Development Studies*, 37(2), 1-21.
- Bond P** Linking below, across and against: World Social Forum weaknesses, global governance gaps, and the global justice movement's strategic dilemmas. *Development Dialogue*, 49, 81-95.
- Bond P** Microcredit evangelism, health and social policy. *International Journal of Health Services*, 37(2), 229-249.
- Bond P** Primitive accumulation, enclivity, rural marginalisation and articulation. *Review of African Political Economy*, 34(111), 29-37.
- Bond P** Privatization of the air turns lethal: 'Pay to Pollute' principle kills South African activist Sajida Khan. *Capitalism Nature Socialism*, 18(4), 6-37.
- Bond P** South Africa between neoliberalism and social democracy? Respecting balance while sharpening differences. *Politikon*, 34(2), 125-146.
- Bond P** The dispossession of African wealth at the cost of Africa's health. *International Journal of Health Services*, 37(1), 171-192.
- Bond P** Two economies, microcredit and the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa. *Africanus: Journal of Development Studies*, 37(2), 216-230.
- Bond P and Dada R** A death in Durban: Capitalist patriarchy, global warming gimmickry and our responsibility for rubbish. *Agenda*, 73, 46-56.
- Bond P and Wilson Z** A water policy revolution? *Global Social Policy*, 7(2), 143-146.
- Carter M R, May J, Aguero J and Ravindranath S** The economic impacts of premature adult mortality: panel data evidence from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *AIDS*, 21(7), 67-73.
- Hunter N** Crises in social reproduction and home-based care. *Africanus: Journal of Development Studies*, 37(2), 231-243.
- Low M, Ballard R and Maharaj B** Dilemmas of representation in post-apartheid Durban. *Urban Forum*, 18(4), 247-264.
- Maharaj P and Munthoo C** Coerced first sexual intercourse and selected reproductive health outcomes among young women in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 39(2), 231-244.
- May J, Aguero J, Carter M R and Timaeus I M** The KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS) third wave: methods, first findings and an agenda for future research. *Development Southern Africa*, 24(5), 629-648.

- May J and Meth C** Dualism or underdevelopment in South Africa: what does a quantitative assessment of poverty, inequality and employment reveal? *Development Southern Africa*, 24(2), 271-287.
- Meth C** 'Rational ignorance' and South African poverty statistics. *Africanus: Journal of Development Studies*, 37(2), 81-110.
- Ndunyu L N** Induced abortion amongst women in Kenya. *Loyola Journal of Social Sciences*, XXI(1), 9-28.
- Nyar A** Understanding the place of women workers in the 'Fourth World'. *Agenda*, 72, 111-122.
- Patel R, Balakrishnan R and Narayan U** Explorations on human rights. Transgressing rights: La Via Campesina's call for food sovereignty. *Feminist Economics*, 13(1), 87-116.
- Rossouw J* and Padayachee V** A study on inflation credibility among students at the University of Pretoria. *South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences*, 10(1), 146-155.

Edited or Co-edited journals

- Bond P** *Africanus: Special Issue on Transcending Two Economies*, 37(2).
- Bond P** *Review of African Political Economy: Special Issue on Debates on the Southern African Left* (coedited with Branwyn Gryffwyd-Jones, Ray Bush and Sarah Bracking), 34(111).

Books

- Patel R** *Stuffed and starved: Markets, Power and the Hidden Battle for the World's Food System*. London: Portobello Books, 438.

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- Bond P** *Beyond Enclivity in African Economies: The Enduring Work of Guy Mhone*. Johannesburg, Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa; Lilongwe, ActionAid; New Delhi, International Development Economics Associates; Nairobi, University of Nairobi Institute of Development Studies; and Durban, Centre for Civil Society, 56pp.
- Bond P, Chitonge H and Hopfmann A** *The Accumulation of Capital in Southern Africa: Rosa Luxemburg's Contemporary Relevance*. Berlin, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and Durban, Centre for Civil Society, 208pp.
- Bond P, Dada R and Erion G** *Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society: Negative Returns on South African Investments*. Amsterdam, Rozenberg Publishers, and Pietermaritzburg, University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 190pp.
- Bond P, Sen J and Kumar M** *A Political Programme for the World Social Forum? Democracy, Substance and Debate in the Bamako Appeal and the Global Justice Movements*. New Delhi, CACIM and Durban, CCS.

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- Ballard R** Defending animals; defending suburbs; defending civilization. *Undressing Durban*, Pattman R and Khan S (eds), Durban: Madiba Publishers, 250-255.
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- Bond P** Microcredit evangelism in health and social policy. *Micro Credit: Myth Manufactured*, Chowdury F (ed), Dhaka: Shrabon Prokashani.
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- Bond P** Sudafrica: 'Desarrollo Sostenable' post-apartheid en el context del apartheid global (South Africa: post-apartheid 'sustainable development' in the context of global apartheid). *Experiencias de Crisis y Estrategias de Desarrollo*, Nadal A and Aguayo F (eds), Mexico City: El Colegio de Mexico Press, 283-314.
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- Bond P** The sociopolitical structure of accumulation and social policy in Southern Africa. *Social Policy in sub-Saharan Context: In search of inclusive development*. Adesina J (ed), Basingstoke: Palgrave, 198-223.
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Rossouw J and Padayachee V Brief notes on selected domestic price movements since 1974. *South African Reserve Bank Discussion Paper*, DP/07/10, Pretoria.

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(Available as downloads on our website <http://sds.ukzn.ac.za>)

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- Ballard R** Social movements in post apartheid South Africa: An introduction. International Colloquium: Urban challenges in Brazil and South Africa, University Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro.
- Ballard R and Jones G** From 'Brittany' to 'Champagne' in five minutes: Producing and consuming gated communities in Durban, South Africa. Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting, San Francisco.
- Bond P** After Kyoto, after carbon trading? Cornell University Labour and Climate Change Conference, New York.
- Bond P** Capitalism and African underdevelopment. Centro Internacional Miranda Conference on Political Economy, Caracas.
- Bond P** Carbon Trading? Why privatization of the air won't cure climate change. Attac Norway Conference on Oil, Climate and Justice, University of Oslo.
- Bond P** Civil society and the commodification of climate conflict. Parklands Institute Conference on Climate Change, University of Alberta, Edmonton.
- Bond P** Economic reconciliation and reaction in post-apartheid South Africa. Standord University South Africa Colloquium, Palo Alto.
- Bond P** Energy security, electricity access and climate change: Africa between fossil paths and renewables. Blind Spots of Global Climate Governance International Conference, BMBF-Project Global Governance and Climate Change, Free University Berlin and the Heinrich Boll Foundation, Berlin.
- Bond P** Global civil society strategies for social justice. Inaugural Professional Lecture, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban.
- Bond P** 'Global governance' or the World Social Forum: Divergent analysis, strategy and tactics. Sydney University of Technology Centre for Cosmopolitan Civil Societies Inaugural Conference, Sydney.
- Bond P** Johannesburg as emblem of global apartheid. Centre de Cultura Contemporania Conference on South Africa, Barcelona.
- Bond P** Linking below, across and against: World Social Forum weaknesses, global governance gaps and civil society's political, ideological and strategic dilemmas. International Conference on Alternative Economic Strategies for Socialism in the 21st Century, Gyeongsang National University Institute for Social Sciences, Jinju, Korea.
- Bond P** Local economic development in post-apartheid South Africa: The case of Coega. Harold Wolpe Memorial Lecture, Port Elizabeth.
- Bond P** Looting Africa: Where are the continent's own resources for capacity building? International Symposium: Capacity building in Africa and Japan's Role, United Nations University, Tokyo.
- Bond P** Macroeconomic superexploitation: The African case. Guy Mhone Memorial Seminar, International Development Economics Associates, Nairobi.
- Bond P** Reparations for apartheid, odious debt and ecological debt. Historical Materialism and Socialist Register Conference, London.
- Bond P** South Africa's reconstruction and development programme: What lessons for Burmese liberation? Dag Hammarskjold Foundation Conference on Another Development for Burma, Chiang Mai, Thailand.
- Bond P** The global balance of forces. Friends of the Earth International, Manzini, Swaziland.
- Bond P** Volatile capitalism and global poverty. SANPAD Poverty 2007 Conference, Durban.
- Bond P** What today's looting of Africa tells us about tomorrow's looting of Zimbabwe. New Zimbabwe Lecture, Harare.
- Carter M, May J, Agüero J and Ravindranath S** The economic impact of premature adult mortality: Panel data evidence from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Second Annual Conference of the Population Association of Southern Africa, Mafikeng.
- Dungumaro E** Availability of domestic water and sanitation in Tanzania: Are we close to realizing the MDG? Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) Fifth African Population Conference, Arusha, Tanzania.
- Dungumaro E** Examining patterns of female migration in Tanzania. Second Annual Conference of the Population Association of Southern Africa, Mafikeng.
- Lund F** Making 'security' a reality for poorer workers: lessons from the global south. International Research Conference on Social Security, International Social Security Association, Warsaw.
- Macia M and Maharaj P** Gender and relationship dynamics in the context of AIDS pandemic in Mozambique: What can the empirical data tell us? Population Association of Southern Africa, Mafikeng.
- Maharaj P and Cleland J** Condom use among college students in South Africa. Mellon HIV/AIDS Node Summer School, Durban.
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- Maharaj and Munthre C** Growing old with AIDS: Perspectives and behaviour of older people in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 5th African Population Conference, Arusha, Tanzania.
- Maharaj P and Rogan M** Linking RH and HIV/AIDS: An overview. State of the Art Symposium on Structurally Linking HIV/AIDS with Reproductive Health Services, Durban.
- Maharaj P and Rogan M** The imperative of promoting a longer working life: Demographic challenges and the determinants of early retirement. AMC International Corporate Retirement Planning Conference, Sandton.
- Munthre C and Maharaj P** In their own words: The impact of AIDS on older people. Population Association of Southern Africa, Mafikeng.
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- Wilson J Z** Debates, disconnections and drowning. Pipe Symposium, University of Western Sydney, Australia.
- Wilson J Z** Religious, Philosophical and Environmentalist Perspectives on Potable Wastewater Reuse in South Africa. Australian Water Association 3rd Reuse and Recycling Conference, Australian Water Association, Sydney, Australia.

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- Ichou C** Experiences and perceptions of masculinity in times of economic hardship: The case of unemployed men. Second Annual Conference of the Population Association of Southern Africa, Mafikeng.
- Munthre C** What is the relationship between the type of housing households occupy and their perceived health status? Second Annual Conference of the Population Association of Southern Africa, Mafikeng.

8 Financial statement

School of Development Studies & Centre for Civil Society Income and Expenditure Report for the period 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

A EXTERNAL FUNDS

INCOME **13,226,215.31**

Income Received	12,446,793.46
Interest Received	779,421.85

EXPENDITURE **12,290,081.44**

STAFF COSTS **4,835,850.82**

Principal Investigator	1,859,947.31
Salaries: Contract Teaching Staff	1,297,141.52
Salaries: Contract Administrative Staff	1,095,302.25
Internships	583,459.74

RESEARCH COSTS **5,024,112.23**

Salaries: Contract Research Staff	1,542,470.12
Research Expenses	1,704,836.16
Research Grants: External Awards	906,704.67
Research Grants: Masters Students	169,851.47
Research Grants: PhD Students	554,649.81
Capacity Building Grants	145,600.00

SUPPLIES & SERVICES **2,430,118.39**

Travel & Subsistence	1,656,459.87
Printing, Postage, Stationery, Telephone, Fax	275,727.53
Computers, Furniture and Equipment	168,680.78
Library Resources	146,479.25
Workshops	62,983.50
Publicity	52,687.22
Overhead Recovery - UKZN	36,101.74
Sundry	30,998.50

Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the period **936,133.87**

Accumulated Balance at the beginning of the period **14,533,012.98**

Accumulated Balance at the end of the period **15,469,146.85**

B UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL BUDGET ALLOCATION **4,710,349.00**

Salaries	4,510,899.00
Supplies & Services	169,450.00
Capital Equipment	30,000.00

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School of Development Studies' Funders:

African Clothing & Footwear Research Network, Andrew Mellon Foundation, Atlantic Philanthropies, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Department for International Development (DFID), Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDT), Department of Social Development, Department of Trade & Industry (DTI), Development & Training Services (DTS), Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC), Ethekweni Municipality European Union, European Union, Ford Foundation, Human Science Research Council (HSRC), International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Jerome Levy Institute, KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development, London School of Economics (LSE), London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), Mott Foundation, National Research Foundation (NRF), Norwegian Institute for Urban & Regional Research (NIBR), South African Labour Development Research Unit (SALDRU) - University of Cape Town, South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SAN-PAD), Statistics South Africa, Tides Foundation, Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), University of Cape Town – Mellon Foundation, University of Newcastle, University of Ottawa, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), World Bank, World Health Organisation (WHO), Network for Ugandan Researchers and Research Users (NURRU), World Trade Organisation (WTO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Centre for Civil Society Funders:

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Economic Development Strategic Research Initiative (EDSRI)

Integral to the University's Mission is a strategic thrust towards research and knowledge production that expresses itself in practical interventions for the upliftment of the wider South African society. Economic development is a national priority and the University makes full and innovative use of its existing capacity in this regard. The main focus of the Economic Development Strategic Research Initiative (EDSRI) is to strengthen and enhance the University's applied and policy relevant research in the field of economic development.

Initiated in 2003, and led by Vishnu Padayachee, the EDSRI is managed by representatives of Economics and Finance, Sociology, Development Studies, Economic History, Agri-business, Cultural and Heritage Tourism and Health Economics and HIV/AIDS Research Division (HEARD). In its structure, the EDSRI attempts to cover the interests of University academic members across all of UKZN campuses in the area of Economic Development.

In 2007, activities centred on a workshop in honour of the late Professors Hilstan Watts and Trevor Bell as well as a workshop on the theme of 'Rural Economic Development'. These workshops returned to the central themes of EDSRI i.e. of data in development and of regional economic development. A key feature that demarcated these workshops from earlier ones was that they involved presentations from specialists from other Universities (e.g. Professor Francis Wilson from University of Cape Town and Professor Eddie Webster from University of the Witwatersrand) and/or from other development agencies (e.g. The World Bank and Human Sciences Research Council).

Whereas EDSRI's workshops are seen as an opportunity for staff to gather, as well as a forum under which to share research ideas, the EDSRI has also become involved in expanding academic skills. To this purpose, and bearing in mind that many rich data sets containing information on a wide range of development indicators are now available in South Africa, a Data Management and Analysis course was introduced under EDSRI. The STATA training course (STATA was chosen as it is one of the most powerful and widely used statistical packages) was motivated by the fact that one of the hurdles to empirical research on development issues is unfamiliarity with using (cleaning, coding and analysing) datasets.

A series of other EDSRI activities for 2007 included:

- A seminar by Dr Jannie Rossouw, Deputy General Manager in the office of the Governor at the South African Reserve Bank;
- Small grants were made available to support the employment of students in research projects. The grant scheme was motivated from concerns by Steering Committee members that it was important for EDSRI to (i) encourage the completion of research projects by those members of academics who had limited access to funding. Also, it was meant to (ii) engage students with particular projects when such support was lacking.



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